PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.] *PORTSMOUTH, (New-Hampshire), Published by* CHARLES TURELL, *No.* 11, *Market Street.* [PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XXV.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1814. [No. 22.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Great Election.

MARCH 8, 1814.

NOMINATIONS,

By the friends of Peace, Commerce, and the true Washington Principles of Liberty and Republican Government.

FOR GOVERNOR,

John T. Gilman.

NATHANIEL GILMAN,
COUNTY TREASURER.

SETH WALKER,
RECORDER.

COUNSELLORS.

Rockingham,	JOSIAH SANBORN.
Strafford,	NATHAN TAYLOR.
Hillsborough,	JOHN ORR.
Cheshire,	ITHAMAR CHASE.
Grafton, &c.	ENOCH COLBY.

SENATORS.	*Districts.*
ENOCH CLARK,	No. 1.
GEORGE SULLIVAN,	No. 2.
AMOS KENT.	No. 3.
WILLIAM A. KENT,	No. 4.
JONAS C. MARCH,	No. 5.
SAMUEL SHEPARD,	No. 6.
CHARLES H. ATHERTON,	No. 7.
LEVI JACKSON,	No. 9.
GEORGE B. UPHAM,	No. 10.
DANIEL BLAISDELL,	No. 11.
MOSES P. PAYSON,	No. 12.

If there ever was a period that imperiously demanded the wakeful attention, the serious examination, the active exertions of all good citizens, it is the present. Plunged into an unnecessary war without preparation, we see the administration persisting in the war after its principal cause was removed, and now apparently resolved on continuing it without object and without end, notwithstanding the blood and treasure, they have already sacrificed, and the defeats and disgrace their incompetency has occasioned to the country. A restless, ambitious, unprincipled faction is using all its efforts and all its means to lay hold on the reins of government in this State; a faction that has attached itself to Madison, to WAR, to LOANS, to DOUBLE DUTIES, to TAXES, to MILITIA DRAUGHTS, and finally to CONSCRIPTION, if they cannot effect their purpose without it. Let the people of New-Hampshire look to their rights, let them consult their interests, LET THEM DO THEIR DUTY!

STATE POLITICS.

FOR THE PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

TAXES AND CONSCRIPTION,

"WITHOUT CONSULTING WITH FLESH AND BLOOD."
Gov. Plumer's LAST *Speech.*

"A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and to bear arms shall not be infringed."

Amendment to the Constitution for the purpose of rendering each State secure against possible tyranny of the General Government.

"The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, *shall not be construed* to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor *prohibited by it to the States*, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Amendment to the Constitution.

NOTHING is more natural, than for men to attempt to imitate what they have been long in the habit of admiring. The party now in power have so long been gazing with admiration on the power and splendour of the French empire, "one and indivisible," that it is not to be wondered at, that they should attempt to imitate the systems by which the great and magnanimous Emperor BONAPARTE, has obtained absolute dominion over the property, bodies, and minds, of thirty-two millions of Frenchmen.

Of all the passions inherent in man, fear is by far the most powerful. This passion is the foundation upon which is built, all the power of the French government; and CONSCRIPTION is the grand engine by which this passion is made to answer all the purposes of government.

In order to shew to the people of New-England, the true nature of this system, which may be called the back bone of BONAPARTE'S power, I shall give a few extracts from the works of Mr. FABER, a German by birth, a person of liberal education, and of very respectable connexions. He was seized with the epidemic fanaticism of democracy, at the commencement of the French revolution, and repaired to Paris, in order, as he supposed, to promote the happiness of mankind, by enlisting himself in the service of the new republic. He was received with distinction, and succeeded in obtaining several important posts in the civil administration, which he continued to fill until the year 1807. The feelings of remorse, which he experienced, from the consciousness of being, after the accession of BONAPARTE to the supreme power, in all instances, a mere passive organ of imposture uniformly an instrument of oppression, and never of benevolence, determined him at length to reject the offers of advancement made to him, and to abandon his adopted country.

"Money and War, (says Mr. FABER), are, to the French government, as it were *necessaries of life*; they cannot be dispensed with for a moment. All those who are engaged in its service, have, therefore, two important objects to promote; *the collection of the Taxes, and the success of the Conscription.*

"The oppressive load of the Taxes, is aggravated by the *military spirit* of the government. While the rulers of France, are intent upon *conquest*, commerce languishes, credit disappears, and no branch of industry can prosper. The authority to rectify grievances is also lodged in a distinct body of men, the *Council of Prefecture*, who reside in the chief city of the department, and who are exceedingly slow in their deliberations. Before the inhabitant who finds himself unequally burdened, can obtain a decision in his case, the importunate TAX-GATHERER wrests from him the sum demanded, and any thing like speedy or full redress, becomes then altogether hopeless. The functionary who lives near him, and whom he may happen, in the bitterness of his chagrin, to accuse of oppression, shrugs his shoulders and tells him, that he is the mere instrument of the law, and unable to give relief, or even to repair the mischievous errors, into which he may acknowledge himself to have fallen.

"The same thing happens in the case of CONSCRIPTION; but this is a matter of somewhat greater importance than the question of paying *Taxes*. A man may suffer his last *farthing* to be wrenched from him, but the trial becomes almost too severe, when he is called upon, to deliver up forever, HIS CHILD, *the support and consolation of his life.* The Mayors superintend this disastrous transaction, in its preliminary stages. They frame the lists of conscripts, from the parish registers. They summon the absent to appear; they invite, exhort, supplicate, and threaten. They assemble those who are forthcoming—harangue them,—talk magnificently of the prowess and glory of the armies, and expatiate upon the satisfactions, and advantages of the military service.—The conscripts tremble, weep, and are overwhelmed in despair;—but they are of the proper age, and must march.—The Mayors can give no exemption—they have nothing further to do, when the lots are drawn, but to conduct the conscripts to the borders of the district. The latter are preceded by martial music, and accompanied by subs, and gensdarmes, which it is the business of the Mayors, to stifle if possible, by causing their to shout forth half broken, convulsive cries, of *vive l'empereur. Bravo pour le Conscrit; vive le Conscrit!* at each recurrence, the public functionaries are the terrific actors of the drama. The Mayors can listen to no remonstrances. This is the province of "the Council of Enlistment," of the Prefects, of the Sub-Prefects, of the Minister of War, whose opinion must be had, before any thing can be done to administer relief—even in cases of palpable exceptions of the law."

The foregoing, bad as it is, is but a small part of the evils that must fall upon any people, whose government adopts this cruel mode of draughting its citizens to fill the ranks of armies for the purpose of *conquest*. It may be borne for the purposes of *defence*, because when the enemy is repulsed the evil is at an end. But in an aggressive war, a war for the extension of territory, who can foresee its termination? *Success*, only stimulates new exertions for new conquests; the prudence, the wisdom of the nation, is smothered with the cloud of false glory thrown over their minds and perceptions of the people. On the other hand *disaster* and *disgrace*, instead of bringing back the people to right ideas of national interest, only stimulate their false and romantic notions of pride and honor, for which all civilized nations have been so remarkable since the days of chivalry. The rulers seize upon these feelings and prejudices and make them subservient to their schemes of self aggrandizement and the maintainance of their power. By their arts, false views are presented of the means of preserving national independence, and erroneous ideas of what constitutes national happiness are instilled into the minds of the people, which usually continue until extreme suffering brings back the people to the knowledge of their true interests, or the government settles down into a tyranny, and the people are content to enjoy the calm of a despotism.

People of New-England!

Being sensible that the parasites of power will strive to make you believe that there is no danger of our Rulers ever resorting to a *Conscription*, I feel it to be my duty, to lay before you some of the many proofs I have noticed for some time past that they will attempt it, *rather* than yield their places to better men, which they must ere long do, if success does not crown their exertions, and shield their real conduct from public investigation.

On the 14th January, the day on which Mr. WEBSTER delivered a speech never excelled since the genius of liberty first warmed the American breast, Mr. TROUP one of the bell wethers of the democratic flock in Congress, arose and said "he would not have risen, had not the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SHEFFEY) spoke concerning *other means being resorted to for raising an army, than by enlistments.* He had stated his opinion, that Congress had power to raise men by *draft* to fill the *regular army*, which was called CONSCRIPTION; he should be in favor of it, *when they could not be obtained by enlistments*; and when the question should come before the house he would give his reasons. Perhaps it was not expedient *now* to resort to draughts for this purpose; but when the time came, *he would not be ashamed to support the proposition, both in the committee and in the house.* Congress had been invested with the power to raise armies, and *therefore* they had power over *all the population of the United States*, for the purpose of carrying on the war, both in defence and *offence*, either by enlistments, or by *draughts.* Whenever it became necessary to resort to draughts, which the gentleman called *conscription*, to carry on the war, and the subject came before the house, he would give ample reasons to justify his opinions."

The object of this speech of Mr. TROUP'S is so plain, that comment is useless; there is not in New-England a single individual, who is a parent, and possessed of any love for his offspring, who would not spurn the idea, held out in his speech, that the people, when they formed the constitution, intended *Congress* should have power to raise armies in any other manner, than by the usual way of enlistment. They well knew, that for the purposes of defence, before regular armies could be raised by the government, that the Governors of each State had competent power to call out the militia to defend the part invaded—yet in case the Governors should neglect to do it, the framers of the Constitution very wisely gave the same power to the General Government for the same purpose: It is clear that this power was given to Congress for the preservation of liberty, not for its destruction. But when members of Congress, dare to say, in the public councils of the nation, "let us declare war, and tho opposition must be silent; hemp and confiscation will be found more convincing than reason and argument;" if they can safely say this, without being called to order by the Speaker; then I say, the people have occasion to stand on their guard, if they wish to preserve their liberties.

A LOVER OF LIBERTY.

No. 2.

TAXES AND CONSCRIPTION,

"Without consulting with Flesh and Blood."
Gov. Plumer's Speech.

Mr. FABER, when he escaped from that modern Babylon, Paris, took refuge in St. Petersburgh, where he wrote, and attempted to publish a work which he considered as due to the world, and which he has entitled "*Sketches of the internal state of France.*" It consisted of two volumes, one of which alone, was committed to the press, when the influence of BONAPARTE was successfully exerted, to procure an order from ALEXANDER, for the suppression of the second. The circulation of the first was immediately and entirely arrested on the continent of Europe. A copy, however, was conveyed to England and there republished in the original French in the year 1810.

Before I proceed further to detail the horrors of the Conscription System for the purpose of Foreign Conquest, I will for our own good, and to prevent the further imitation of that most detestable government, give the public a sample of the means by which the French people are kept so quiet, under such a load of oppression.—Mr. FABER says:—

"The most extraordinary phenomenon ever known—a moral prodigy unexampled in the history of mankind, is now exhibited in France. I mean the regular, systematic, elaborate organization of *falsehood* as the *basis* of the government and the *soul* of all its public acts;—a total renunciation, in favor of the military ruler, of all individual feeling, of all personal character, almost of all private thought. The *public functionaries* universally, who perform the part, and speak the language *assigned to them by their master*, give up all moral liberty, sacrifice totally, and without reserve, truth, conviction, conscience, honor, and principle.—When the Senators, Councillors of State, or any of the chief dignitaries of the empire speak, we know that they do, of course, *but repeat the words of their master*, and ply their trade of servility. We are not, therefore, surprised or particularly affected. But when we hear the same words reiterated eagerly and enforced with every artifice of rhetoric, by those who are supposed to be the immediate representatives of the people, who call themselves their organs, who speak in their name, we naturally feel the most lively sentiments of contempt and indignation. It is from this class of men, that the system of imposture receives its strongest support.

"Their baseness is in some degree infectious, and contaminates the world. Their official testimony re-echoed on all sides and translated from language to language, every where tends to vitiate our conceptions and to pervert public opinion.

"In France, *falsehood is proclaimed as truth*, under the warrant of every possible official form, and attested as such, in face of those who know the fact to be otherwise. You find every public functionary, *asserting before the universe, that which he does not believe*, and discarding all pretensions to good faith, in the opinion of those who are about him. Every day, every hour, is marked by some gross falsehood, which, passing from mouth to mouth, begins at length to wear the guise of truth in consequence of the unanimity with which it is rehearsed. The public functionaries, the chief ministers in this religion of imposture, if I may so express myself, sustain it, fortify it, in the minutest details and the most trivial acts of their official routine. All their proceedings, all their official papers, contradict their private conviction, and the opinions, which they are known secretly to entertain, and which most of them have heretofore openly and ostentatiously expressed."

Who can read this description of the French Government as drawn by Mr. FABER, without thinking that another Government sat for the picture?

But it is on the subject of the Conscription, which Mr. FABER speaks with the most feeling—he says, it takes effect every year, and the injurious incertitude into which all classes of people, liable to the Conscription are thrown by the knowledge that the government can draw them out at pleasure, to fill the constantly diminishing ranks of the army, paralyzes all civil pursuits, all projects of domestic happiness, or of professional usefulness. He says,—

"*It would be better for them if they were marked out, and chosen from their infancy* for the military career, as was the case with a certain proportion of the population of Prussia. The idea would become familiar, and perhaps pleasant to them; all their early plans of life would be framed in conformity to their predestinated lot.

"But the French Conscripts who are not instantaneously summoned to the field, are plunged into a state of dreadful uncertitude, which most incessantly prey upon they mind, and baffle all their projects. While one hundred thousand are serving in the army, one million and an half are suffering under the apprehension of being at any moment called to the same fate.

"No condition of life, no circumstances of position, however peculiar, give title to exemption. I have seen a Conscript, the son of a blind mother, whom he supported by his labour, forced to march. I have known a hard working mechanic robbed of three sons, in three successive years, upon whom a father's infirmities by instinct in his trade, and upon whose [illegible] and who he relied for the support of his old age.

"The day fixed for the drawing of lots for the Conscription, is one of public mourning, and of anguish more or less severe family. Parents, both mothers, and fathers,—accompany their children to this horrid lottery, and display in their countenances, and by their accents, the most violent emotions of grief and despair. A gloomy silence prevails until the drawing commences, when the decisions of chance lead to demonstrations either of joy or sorrow, which equally shock and overpower the feelings of a spectator. The Prefect, the Sub-Prefect, and the Mayors preside on the occasion, and together with the municipal council also are about them, frequently see their own children among the number of the Conscripts.

"I have remarked a Mayor, when his child approached to seek his destiny in the final urn;—the suffering was that of a father, and I have seen that pushed to the extreme limit, in spite of the sense of imperious necessity, which accompanies this transaction. I have noted the swellings of his heart, and the invincible oppression of his spirits, when he understood, as is enjoined upon him by law, to pronounce a discourse of encouragement, and exhortation to the new soldiers; when he expatiated upon the benificence of the Emperor, and gave the signal of *vive Bonaparte* at the end of his speech."

O War, War, these are some of thy accursed fruits. Well might King David say, on being offered the choice of three alternatives, War, Pestilence or Famine—"I am in a great straight, let us fall into the hand of the Lord (for his mercies are great) and let me not fall into the hands of man."

People of New-England!

How shall we avoid the evils of Conscription; about to be introduced by men, who say that if they cannot raise armies by voluntarily enlistment, that they will raise them by impressment? "*Congress shall have power to raise and support armies;*" so says the Constitution of the United States, and this without pointing out the mode, and so says Mr. TROUP and a thousand other warhawks, "we have power over all the population of the United States for the purpose of carrying on the war."

Fellow citizens, what is to be done in this our day of trial? I can see but two ways to avoid the intended Conscription, that will be consistent with the obligations we are under to obey the laws. The first is base, and therefore unworthy of the character of freemen. The second is honorable in your heads and your hearts, and therefore will be adopted; I say *it will be adopted*, because I have too good an opinion of your intelligence and patriotism, to think otherwise, notwithstanding all the arts and cunning tricks of the warhawks, who are endeavoring to call off your attention from the *great national questions which affect your liberty and happiness*, to subjects of so little consequence, that they may be compared to the dust in the balance, in these times that try men's souls. When a thief has a design upon you, he cries—lo here! and lo there! with a view to take off your attention, while he picks your pocket.

The first mode is to *render the Conscription unnecessary*, and this is to be effected, by setting ourselves to work, to *persuade the poor to enlist*, by every artifice we can invent, and every argument our ingenuity can suggest—for armies our rulers say they *must* and *will* have, or *Canada will not be conquered.* They seem to say, the people *shall* march, or *we must march*; they *shall march to Canada* or *we must march to private stations*, and be no longer rulers over a people whom we have abused and betrayed.

If we don't choose to enlist our poor and needy fellow citizens; if we can't be base enough to persuade them to go where we would not go ourselves,—there we must adopt the other mode, and choose for ourselves Governors, who have *feeling hearts*, who have *flesh and blood*, that they may know how to *feel for flesh and blood*, and be willing to *consult with flesh and blood* when our *liberties are in danger.*

A LOVER OF LIBERTY.

PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1814.

FROM WASHINGTON—FEB. 1, 1814.

"Whoever understands the real causes of this war, and the true character of our rulers, will moderate his hopes of a peace, under their administration. Why should Mr. MADISON now make peace? There is good reason why he should *seem* to wish for it. This helps his loan, and his enlistments. But why should he really desire it—He can have no reason for changing his mind, except the unpopularity of the war? I agree, that is a consideration of great weight, and it is probably the only consideration which he regards. But still I doubt, whether, odious as the war is, in many parts of the community, and pressed and distressed as the administraiton are, for the means, they will yet make peace without again attempting Canada—Otherwise, why do they not propose an armistice? Observe, also, what efforts they are making to get men and money. The Bill for giving enormous bounties has passed. The Loan Bill is introduced. It is proposed, I understand, to raise 25 millions by loan, and 5 millions by Exchequer Bills. Does this look as if the Administration expected Peace? Observe, further, those avowals of an intention, to resort if necessary, to a Conscription. The letter from the Secretary of War was publicly read on that subject—it said, that men could only be raised by higher bounties, or by classifying the militia and making draughts. The committee, for the present, proposed the first method, but the chairman said they should not hesitate to resort to the second, if necessary.—*All this is since the despatches arrived.* Certainly, monstrous loans, high bounties to soldiers and a tyrannical system of filling the ranks of armies by Conscription, are not measures which would be adopted by politicians, who intended or expected an immediate peace.

"If the administration meant Peace, they would give up the invasion of Canada, forbear the Loan, and say no more about Conscription.

The truth is, there are many who are bent on conquering Canada—This is a strong party; and even if the President wished for Peace, he would find it difficult to reconcile these men to a Peace, before Canada was ours. Some of them say, if it should take us ten years to obtain Quebeck, we ought to go on with the war till Quebeck is ours.

If Mr. MADISON should obtain his loan easily; if he should find men to enlist for his high bounty; if the Governors of the eastern States will give him up their militia to be compelled to march into Canada; and if he should find the war, and the Embargo still leave him as many friends as he had before; and if, moreover, BUONAPARTE should be able to recover himself, make a stand on the Rhine, push back the allies in that quarter, and stop the progress of WELLINGTON on the side of Spain, till he can recruit his armies, discipline his troops, and continue the war in Europe. In the event of these things, *we shall have no Peace.*

"But in what events may we expect the return of Peace? If Mr. MADISON should find difficulty in obtaining the loan, and in raising his army; and especially if the Governors of the Eastern States should do their *constitutional duty* and protect the militia, by refusing to suffer them to be marched by force into Canada, and led to certain destruction; if the WAR & EMBARGO should grow more & more unpopular and BONAPARTE's cause become desperate; then the administration may *think seriously of making Peace.*"——☞ *The above extract of a letter is from a source of high respectability; and is an honest as well as able disclosure of the* PROSPECT BEFORE US. *The crisis is infinitely more interesting, and dangerous, than the community seem to realize. It is high time that all honest men were awakened to their danger.*]

"*Out of thine own mouth shalt thou be condemned.*"

Messrs. M'KEE, DUVAL, and MONTGOMERY, democratic Representatives from Kentucky, voted against the Embargo.

They have since published a pamphlet for the purpose of justifying their conduct to their constituents. The following extract from the pamphlet, now before us, puts the *restrictive energy* of the Embargo in a strong point of view.

Well may they say, *that the man who manages his affairs thus, is in danger of having them put into other hands for safety.*

"CAN any one believe the Embargo will starve the armies of our enemy in Canada? Canada, as early as 1784, exported 500,000 bushels of wheat to England, besides considerable quantities to the West-Indies; Canada has ever since exported more or less grain every year; the regular troops now in that country are by some estimated at 12,000; the blockading squadron contains about as many more, say 25,000 in all, to be supported; requiring about 60,000 barrels of flour for their daily rations for twelve months. If the flour should cost the enemy five dollars per barrel more on account of the Embargo, which would pay freight from the Black sea; we would only then injure the enemy to the value of 300,000 dollars; and to effect this, would injure ourselves to the amount of *thirty or forty millions* of dollars. The man who would manage his private affairs thus, would be in danger of having them judicially confided to other hands for management."

To the Democratic Republicans of New-Hampshire, who are not Office-Holders, nor Office-Seekers, nor the Relations of such.

WHEN I address you by the title of *Democratic Republicans*, I do so, only because party distinction requires it; not that I think there is any essential difference between an *honest* democratic republican, and an *honest* federal republican. I cannot for a moment believe that you are less ardent in your wishes for the general prosperity, than your political opponents; or less desirous of knowing the truth, or obtaining correct notions of what would constitute our best national or state policy. Yet such is human nature, that we are all liable to be governed more or less by our passions and prejudices, and extremely prone to believe what we strongly wish to believe; consequently we seek with an eagle eye for facts and arguments which we think tend to maintain our favorite political tenets; and are as blind as moles, and deaf as adders, to every thing that tend to change our opinions, or frustrate our wishes. The first duty of an *American*, when called upon to use his elective privilege, is to act *understandingly*; with a full determination not to impair our national blessings; instead of that, how many we see at every election of public officers, who act as if they were playing cricket, and seem to think that their whole duty consists in winning the game. Is this the conduct of rational beings, who so often boast, as we justly do, of living in a land of Freedom?—Depend upon it, that in such a country as ours, the first step towards slavery, is taken when the people begin to trifle with their political privileges.

What but the precious right of choosing our own rulers, can preserve our liberties, constituted as man is; who with a natural disposition to grasp at power, has a natural disposition to abuse it, when obtained, under the mistaken idea that by strengthening his own arm, he shall retain it?

What but this privilege, can peaceably restore to us lost rights, when tyrants reign, when *party spirit*, natural to an elective government, is ominously made by party leaders, the life and soul of the government?

We are all frequently found lamenting the bitterness, asperity, and evils, of party dissention; if these are not crocodile tears, we shall certainly be willing to exert ourselves to soften it by a spirit of liberality and candour. We shall strive to make allowances for the effects of passion and prejudice, sins that so easily beset us, even when we feel the most patriotic; and above all, we shall never permit ourselves to charge each other with bad designs without the strongest proof—such proof as will admit no other construction.

Fellow Citizens! we all feel and acknowledge that party spirit is the root of all our evils, because, were it not for this, political evils, as often as they were felt, would be united out by the good sense and intelligence of the people, whether they spring from men or measures.

How then shall we remove party spirit, and establish in its room as easy, ardent, and intelligent love of country?

The great difficulty is to know where and how to begin, who ought to yield; and how much we should surrend[illegible] our own passions and prejudices in order to bring about an honest reconciliation.

There is a party pride which rules us, as with a rod of iron. The first step is to make this pride subservient to reason and love of country. This party pride I denominate false pride, such as every free man ought to be ashamed of. Nothing can cure this false pride, but the truly noble, and honorable pride of being governed by our own reason, instead of being led blindfold by the specious reasons of party leaders. Only let it be fairly understood, that it is the highest degree of political courage, boldly, and openly, like a free man, to *quit a political party*, as soon as that party deviates from truth and righteousness; and then so far from its being a disgrace, we shall see such men as have courage to do it, as much exalted in public estimation as those who have stood the tug of war and boldly met the advancing charge of the bayonet.

Many an honest man has been kept in his party ranks, year after year, although utterly despising the party conduct, because he had not resolution to meet the sneers of fools and knaves.

I would not by any means suggest that such is the case with you, fellow-citizens; all I ask of you (and I am sure the request is reasonable) is that you would examine, for yourselves, into the conduct of your party, since they have had the rule of this nation. Compare, not the *virtues* of your party, with the *faults* of the federal party, when they were in power; but *compare the fruits, the performances, of your party, with their promises.* Then compare the fruits of the Federal administration with the fruits of the Democratic administration.

Only think of the state of this country, when the Federalists first took the management of our internal and external affairs, in the year 1789. The country was poor beyond conception; the people every where complaining, and each State pursuing, without any system, what each deemed its own particular interest, for the moment. The nation greatly in debt, with no apparent means of discharging it, but by taxes, direct as well as indirect,—yet the feelings of the people utterly opposed to taxes in any shape; these with a thousand other difficulties in the way, were boldly met by the Federalists—were happily surmounted, and out of such a chaos of discordant materials they erected one of the most perfect systems of national polity ever known; which wanted nothing but virtue, and common sense, in the people, to ensure and continue its blessings to the remotest posterity. But alas! this virtue and common sense seems to have been wanting, for notwithstanding the good effects of this system, which continued in force during the happy reign of Federalism, yet the people, (like the Jews of old, when they wanted a king to rule over them) were insensible of the blessings they enjoyed, and insisted upon *a change*—a change they have had; and an awful change it is. The strength and perfection of the federal system was so great, the commerce of the country had obtained such a momentum, that it could not be stopped or destroyed all at once, but continued its prosperous course for several years after JEFFERTEN vaulted into the chair of state, which enabled him, from its immense revenue, and by the sale of public property, created by the federalists, to pay off nearly half of the public debt, and to take the credit of the whole to himself, as if resulting from the fruits of his own labors.

Since that period, and when every federal source of national strength and prosperity had been exhausted, and Jefferson and his party had to rely upon their own resources to maintain and keep in motion the machinery of Government, we have experienced nothing but national degradation. We have literally lost our wealth, our strength, our good habits, our good name, and finally our Union—we are, alas, a divided people, and consequently a weak nation; and nothing but a radical change of our whole system will effect a cure of the present evils, or ward off those more dreadful ones impending over us. We must once more recur to the men who helped us out of our former difficulties. They are the only physicians who thoroughly know our constitutions, and who possess the skill to cure our maladies.

We have been told that we were "a nation without honor, without energy, or just political views;" and this too by a government which all our measures were calculated to assist.

I have not drawn this picture of our past and present situation to give you pain, but merely with a wish to draw your attention to our awful condition. I am sure when you can be induced to have a lively feeling for the sufferings of various parts of the country, that party views and party pride will no longer operate upon you; and if you have any strong prejudices, that have governed you hitherto, that you will nobly sacrifice them upon the altar of patriotism. Remember, that "he that conquereth himself is greater than he that taketh a city."

Your interested party leaders will strive to keep you from thinking on the causes and consequences of this war, by continually calling your attention to smaller matters; for it is death to them, when the people begin to realize the effects of their base and foolish conduct for the last seven years. They will tell you of the high prices you obtain for your produce, without telling you that money has depreciated in value in consequence of the many millions of dollars expended by government, and thrown into circulation; and that consequently you do not get the same value for your produce that you did when commerce flourished and you *obtained the same prices*; but you very well know, that "the real worth of any thing, is as much money as 'will bring," and that the real worth of this money, is only in proportion to the *necessaries and comforts of life it will buy*; for example, suppose you had a thousand weight of Pork, which you could sell at 10 cents, it would purchase you now but 75 gallons Molasses, or 4 cwt. of Sugar, or 75 lbs. Tea; when before the war it would have purchased at the same price 200 gallons Molasses, or 1000 pounds of Sugar, or 200 pounds of Tea. Think of these things, fellow citizens, and do not be deceived by the arts of designing demagogues; who, fearing the force of your reasoning faculties, will strive only to inflame your passions, and make use of your prejudices, for their own vile, selfish purposes. You certainly can see for yourselves, that not one of the good things they have so confidently promised you, ever since they succeeded in electing Jefferson to the Presidency, has been realized; but on the contrary, their foolish projects have been productive of nothing but losses and disgrace to the nation. Remember the old maxim,—when a knave deceives you once, it is his fault; but when he deceives you again, it is your own fault.

PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1814.

FROM WASHINGTON.—FEB. 10, 1814.

"You will see that Mr. MASON's Resolutions have had the effect of compelling the President to give up his Genevan favorite. When the discussion could be no longer prevented, and it was well ascertained how the vote of the Senate would be, Mr. MADISON "struck his flag"—with how much honor or credit he got out of his difficulty, the public will judge. His conduct in giving up GALLATIN shews that he knew himself to have been acting unjustifiably and illegally in retaining him in the Treasury Department, as Secretary, altho' absent from the Country—It was a gross piece of favoritism, directly against the law, and which, for that reason, Mr. M. did not choose to have it investigated—His nomination of GALLATIN to be *fifth* commissioner to Gottenburg (fifth wheel to a coach) is considered a very strange thing—On the more important occasions, this Government has heretofore sent *three* commissioners only. Mr. MADISON has already nominated FIVE to go to Gottenburg, and there is no telling when he will be done nominating. The intention doubtless in nominating GALLATIN in this case was to give him his outfit and salary, by way of compensation for the loss of his office in the Treasury. Mr. G. by the way, although pennyless when he came to this country, is now known to possess a princely fortune—such is the reward of Democratic patriotism. ALEXANDER HAMILTON went out of the Treasury poorer than he came into it—This part of his example has not been followed by the late incumbent.

"GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, Senator from Tennessee, is appointed Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. CAMPBELL *is a Scotchman by birth*; he came to this country young, lived a while in Virginia, whence he went over the mountains to practice law, and now comes back our financier!

"He has very ordinary talents for any thing, and as to finance, it is probable he knows nothing of it. This is a very strange appointment, considering how much an able man at the head of the Treasury would facilitate the loan. This is a time for strange things. Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, is sent to Gottenburg, to make a Treaty with England for the security of the rights of the mariners of New-England! Mr. CLAY *had never seen the sea shore* when he left this city for New-York, nor can he have the least experience or practical knowledge of the subject, about which he is to negociate. Mr. CAMPBELL, *from beyond the Mountains also*, is put at the head of the Treasury, not only to devise ways and means of raising revenue, and of obtaining loans from the Merchants on the sea-board, &c. &c. *but also to judge on cases of remission of bonds, and perform a vast variety of other duties, which require great knowledge and experience in commercial and financial affairs*—But Mr. CAMPBELL makes up for all his deficiences whatever they may be, by his zeal *for the* WAR. *His accession to the Cabinet, at this time, must be regarded as very unfavorable to* PEACE, *as he is known to be devoted to the Secretary of War, and not to have, any more than* ARMSTRONG, *any expectation of Peace from the present negociation.* Indeed a majority of the western people, as well as many others of the Democratic party, desire Peace *on no terms short of obtaining Canada*—Some of them do not wish it at all, because the War is *a money making job* to them.

"It is believed the Loan will go very heavily. It is feared it will not go at all.—In order to aid, the projeet of a new NATIONAL BANK is got up. You recolleet, that they refused to continue the old Bank because they said it was *unconstitutional.*—They say now, that they have found out a way of getting over that difficulty. I doubt whether the Bank will be granted—and if it should, none but speculators of the rankest sort, would have any thing to do with its stock."

We learn from Washington that ARMSTRONG has ridden out the storm—He defied the President to remove him—he dare not remove him! This it is believed may be relied on. Armstrong will hold his post. His "voice is for war."

The LOAN BILL had occupied the attention of the House of Representatives for several days at the last dates. The most powerful speakers on either side the House were engaged in its discussion.

Mr. PLUMER.

As an advocate for War Mr. PLUMER is necessarily the friend of

DOUBLE DUTIES,
LOANS,
LAND TAX,
The whole brood of INTERNAL TAXES,
STANDING ARMIES,
MILITIA DETACHMENTS,
and finally of
CONSCRIPTION.

If these things are for the welfare and happiness of the country, then give to WILLIAM PLUMER the support which he and his partizans solicit, for they assuredly belong in his train.

Citizens of New Hampshire!

The crisis before you is no ordinary one. You have seen a mad faction, ruling the destinies of this once happy country, persisting in a ruinous war after its declared cause was removed. You have seen immense sacrifices of blood and treasure by a weak and corrupt administration, in a vain pursuit of foreign conquest. You see them still intent, after all their losses and defeats, on the same project. An Embargo has been laid, *which cuts off our trade with all the world*, and what is worse cuts off all intercourse between ports of the same State and neighboring States. *You see a daring faction, in fraction that* THREATENED YOU WITH OPEN REBELLION AGAINST YOUR LAWS ONLY A FEW MONTHS SINCE—a faction that is restless, persevering, industrious, desperately bent on OFFICE and POWER—this faction is organized and alert,—unless opposed with spirit, unless its efforts are counteracted with industry and activity, it will seize on the reins of government, it will trample under foot the dearest rights and privileges, *it will lend all its AID AND POWER TO SWELL THE CALAMITIES AND PROLONG THE DURATION OF AN UNNECESSARY AND DESTRUCTIVE WAR.*

Mr. KING's SPEECH.

We have received a very excellent Speech of the Honorable CYRUS KING, delivered on the Army Bill on the 20th January. We shall be proud to lay it before our readers as soon as the press of local matter will allow us room. In the mean time we offer the following Extract:

"But I have another view of this subject to which I solicit the attention of this House, and of the American people. I consider this war as the necessary and inevitable result of that policy and system of measures, so long pursued by the present and immediately preceding administration, under Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison. Yes, sir, I consider this war, connected as it is with your embargo and your internal system of taxation, which indeed grew out of it, as bringing to an important issue before the tribunal of the American people, the great question for a long time depending between the rival parties in America, as to the correctness or incorrectness of their respective systems of measures. It is indeed a momentous, a solemn question; involving the administration of our government, the existence of our federal institutions, and the happiness or misery of the American people. Yes, sir, upon the judgment which that people shall pronounce upon that issue, their existence as a free people depends. Do thou, O God! interpose thine eternal wisdom, and lead their minds to a correct decision.

"The petty successes of party; the ephemeral triumphs of political disputants over their adversaries, are of no real importance to the American people: It is the general policy or system pursued by any administration, which elevates them to national wealth and respectability, or overwhelms them with ruin and disgrace. Although, sir, I shall feel myself compelled to condemn the general policy of the present administration, this shall by no means involve an indiscriminate condemnation of all my fellow citizens, who have seen fit to rally under their banners. For we well know, that there are many men of integrity and talents, in both political parties, who do not choose to revolve within the contracted sphere of mere party politics; but who nobly dare assert their independence of party prejudice, with a steady and single view to the prosperity and glory of America. And I felicitate my country that there are many such within these walls.

"The influence of government upon a people is well known; political writers with great truth assert, that whenever a people are prosperous and contented at home and respected abroad, the government of that people must be well administered; that on the contrary, when general discontent, distress and wretchedness prevail among the people of any nation, with degradation in the eyes of foreign nations, the administration of such a country must be feeble, corrupt, or wicked. In the one case, it is like our own majestic rivers, confined within the limits fixed by the God of nature, whose gentle currents flow through immense regions, spreading fertility and abundance among the people, and expanding as they flow to an ocean of wealth and prosperity. The other is like the same rivers, swoln by torrents, bursting their natural barriers, and deluging the country with misery and desolation. The one, in fine, is like the glorious sun himself, in the mildness of his majesty, animating all nature and dispensing health and wealth to favored climes; the other is like his torrid heats and blasts, scattering pestilence, disease and death through devoted lands.

"Upon such principles and facts as these, I should be perfectly willing to bring to a concise issue before the American people, the important question, for a long time litigated, relative to the merit or demerit of the respective political systems, which have been tried in this country.

"If, sir, under Washington this people advanced with a more rapid progress than any nation under heaven, to national respectability and happiness; and if the same people under the administrations of Jefferson and Madison, have been deprived by them of most of their national blessings, and are rapidly declining, from their proud elevation, into misery and discontent; can they for a moment hesitate to which to give the preference: can they not instantly decide which is their bane, which the antidote? To the intelligence of the American people the decision is with confidence submitted."

The next President is already talked of. It is said the States of Virginia and Pennsylvania are making arrangements to support *Monroe.*

Mr. DEXTER.

The war party in Massachusetts have nominated SAMUEL DEXTER, Esq. and the Hon. Wm. GRAY for the offices of Governor and Lt. Governor. This is all natural enough, and ought not to surprize people. An indolent federalist, possessing great talents, and fired by ambition, Mr. Dexter saw the path easy and plain to political honors through the road of democracy. The dearth of talent and character in that party gave additional lustre to whatever of them he possesses, as distinguished objects, always appear to most advantage when contrasted with meaner ones. Though no luminary among federalists, he is a star of the first magnitude (we speak only of talents) among democrats.

But our New-Hampshire democrats will probably try to make something in their favor out of this fresh instance of APOSTACY. They are welcome to all they can make of it, when the subject is understood. Mr. Dexter has abjured his federal politics, he has come out an approver of the war, and of the measures of the general government. The Convention, which announces his nomination, announces also, *that he is a friend to the government of the United States, that HE WILL SUPPORT THE ADMINISTRATION in prosecuting the war till an honorable peace is obtained.*

Here, then, are the terms of the compact officially published, for surely the convention would not dare to make this declaration without the authority or concurrence of Mr. Dexter. *He will support the administration and the war, and in turn shall receive the support of the war party.* He now stands precisely on the ground of all other *office seekers.* He is entitled to no more weight or confidence than any other *ambitious politician* of talents, who embarks in the career of *honor and office.*

But some will say he suffers himself to be held up for office when he does not expect to succeed. That he has the slightest idea of being governor of Massachusetts this year, we do not believe; But this has nothing to do with his *ulterior* views. A man of his talents and ambition will not confine his views to any particular point of elevation. Others, besides *himself*, could perhaps already tell that his eye is fixed on the next vice presidency and finally aspires to the highest step on the ladder of power.

Had Mr. Dexter come out in *support of the administration and war,* and refused the proffers of office and power, he then would be entitled to the same credit, as other honest citizens in the same circumstances, of no honest, *disinterested* change of opinion. But under the present *substantial* arrangement of the *quid pro quo,* he can be regarded only as one among the numerous tribe of OFFICE SEEKERS, with the substitution of throwing off his *old,* to embrace a new, *faith,* as the *sine qua non* of qualification.

UNPARDONABLE SINS.

"If any man see his brother sin a sin which is not unto death, he shall ask, and he shall give him life for them that sin not unto death. THERE IS A SIN UNTO DEATH: I DO NOT SAY HE SHALL PRAY FOR IT.—1st epistle of John.

Mr. JEFFERSON committed this sin when he refused to lay before the Senate the Treaty made with England in 1806, by Messrs. MONROE and PINKNEY, in strict conformity with his own instructions. This was something worse than the disavowal of ERSKINE's arrangement by the British, because there were no pretensions that Monroe and Pinkney had exceeded their powers.

Mr. MADISON committed this sin when he proclaimed on the 2d November, 1810, that the Berlin and Milan decrees were repealed on the day before; thus flying in the face of the law, which required him *to ascertain the fact,* before he proclaimed it to be a fact.

We owe this ruinous and disgraceful WAR to the commission of these two sins.

"I do not say we shall pray for them!

BONAPARTE REPROVING MADISON.

In BUONAPARTE's speech to the legislative body on the 16th December last, are these remarkable words:—

"We shall meet every demand WITHOUT A LOAN, which CONSUMES THE FUTURE; and WITHOUT PAPER MONEY, which is THE GREATEST ENEMY OF SOCIAL ORDER."

According to this our administration are consuming the *future,* while at the same time they are destroying the present wealth of the country.

Among the many handsome encomiums we have seen on Mr. WEBSTER's Speech we select the following from the "New-York Evening Post."

"*Webster's Speech*—In presenting this masterly Speech to our readers this evening, we offer them a diamond of the first water. Had it but a sprinkling of the beautiful and appropriate metaphors of BURKE, which always illustrated while they adorned, it would not have been, in point of matter or manner unworthy of that great statesman and accomplished orator. But like RANDOLPH as obvious imitator of CHATHAM, but in a style and spirit peculiarly his own, Mr. WEBSTER has embodied a great number of highly interesting facts, accompanied with a sagacity of remark, a wisdom of observation and a correctness of logic that gives him a distinguished place in the front rank of *parliamentary* speakers.

Among so many excellent passages with which this speech abounds it is difficult to select, but I cannot but point out to the reader that asserting the right of dismissing freely the ministers of government, beginning with "The more I perceive a disposition to check the freedom of inquiry by extravagant and unconstitutional pretences, the firmer shall be the tone in which I shall assert it, and the freer the manner in which I shall exercise it," down to the end of the paragraph. This whole passage contains sentiments such as once animated the first orators in the British senate when opposing the ruinous and tyrannical measures of Lord North, and is expressed in language equally strong and elegant.

The Hon. Mr. WEBSTER's Speech extorted applause even from his opponents on the floor of Congress, who followed him in the debate:—Mr. Colhoun said, "the gentleman from N. Hampshire spoke with ingenuity;" and Mr. Ingersoll said, "it is due to candor to observe, that he has argued his case honorably as well as elaborately; with propriety as well as with ability."

Mr. CLAY.

☞ The following extracts from Mr. CLAY's Speech on the Army Bill, in February, last year, will show what sort of a Negociator he will be in the new mission at Gottenburg.

"I am far from acknowledging that, had the orders in council been repealed, as they have been, before the war was declared, the declaration would have been prevented."

† † † † † † † †

"I have no hesitation in saying, that I have always considered the impressment of American seamen as much the most serious aggression."

† † † † † † † † †

"It requires a great struggle for a nation, prone to peace as this is, to burst through its habits and encounter the difficulties of war. Such a nation ought but seldom to go to war. When it does, it should be for clear and essential rights alone, and it should firmly resolve to extort, at all hazards, their recognition."

† † † † † † † † †

"And who is prepared to say that American seamen shall be surrendered, the victims to the British principle of impressment?—And, sir, what is this principle?. She contends that she has a right to the services of her own subjects; that, in the exercise of this right, she may lawfully impress them, even altho' she finds them in our vessels, upon the high seas, without her jurisdiction. Now, I deny that she has any right, without her jurisdiction, to come on board our vessels, upon the high seas, for any other purpose but in pursuit of enemies, or their goods, or goods contraband of war."

† † † † † † † † †

"The colors that float from the mast head should be the credentials of our seamen. There is no safety to us, and the gentlemen have shewn it, but in the rule that all who sail under the flag (not being enemies) are protected by the flag.

† † † † † † † † †

"The honorable gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Pearson) supposes, that if Congress would pass a law, prohibiting the employment of British seamen in our service, upon condition of a like prohibition on their part, and repeal the act of non-importation, peace would immediately follow. Sir, I have no doubt if such a law were passed, with all the requisite solemnities, and the repeal to take place, Lord Castlereagh would laugh at our simplicity. No, sir, the administration has erred in the steps which it has taken to restore peace, but its error has been not in doing too little but in betraying too great a solicitude for that event. An honorable peace is attainable only by an efficient war."

† † † † † † † †

"We are told that England is a proud and lofty nation that disdaining to wait for danger, meets it half way. Haughty as she is, we once triumphed over her, and if we do not listen to the councils of timidity and despair we shall again prevail. In such a cause, with the aid of Providence, we must come out crowned with success; but if we fail, let us fall like men, lash ourselves to our gallant tars, and expire together in one common struggle, fighting for "SEAMENS' RIGHTS AND FREE TRADE."

From Washington, Feb. 10.

Mr. MASON has in truth driven MADISON to a very humiliating course. A very interesting debate on his resolution was expected. For several mornings the Senate had been crouded with spectators, when they were disappointed by postponements. It was at last hoped no further delay would be agreed to by the Senate, and every one, that could find room, went in on Monday to hear the debate, it being well understood that most of the principal men in the Senate were to engage in it;—when to their no small disappointment Mr. BIBB of Georgia moved a *further postponement,* and declared Mr. MADISON's intention of immediately appointing somebody to Gallatin's place!

The loan bill will produce a warm debate in the House.

"At this era our population may be considered ten millions. All the arts are much advanced. The state of some of the arts is superior to that in Europe. "There is no article which can be grown or made in any part of the world which cannot now be grown or made in the United States of America.

"A new era will, therefore, arise after the next pacification between America and Great Britain; the result of which will be beyond our own age, but will not be the less certain to arrive. It will be that in which *no nation or power in Europe will own or possess one single foot of dominion in America; neither in the northern continent nor in the southern; neither on the continent itself, nor in the islands appurtenant to it.*"——[☞ *The above extract is from Number* 18, *of* "Cincinnatus" *a prominent writer in the National Intelligencer. The sentiments here avowed, taken in connexion with the declaration of Mr. Speaker* CLAY *last year in debate,* that he felt as much again interest in South America as he did in Europe, *with a thousand other things of the same kind, serve to develope the visionary and extravagant political projects of the Jefferson school.*]

☞ *Having been repeatedly asked the reason for the main-sail, last week, of the list of Candidates for the General Election, we inform our readers we published an* EXTRA SHEET, *containing the last returned to us, which it is possible some of our distant readers may not receive with*

Appointments by the President and Senate.

ALBERT GALLATIN, (Secretary of the Treasury), Commissioner to Gottenburg.

GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

RICHARD RUSH, (Comptroller of the Treasury), Attorney General, vice *Wm. Pinkney* resigned.

ISAACHEL BACON, Comptroller of the Treasury.

CONSCRIPTION.

As was expected, the Democrats in this State have resorted to Bonaparte's process of Conscription to obtain their Gubernatorial Candidates; the two unfortunate persons, on whom the lot fell, have been seized, hand-cuffed and sent to De-pot. To fill their ranks they found it necessary to go back to the class of 1809 and take Mr. Gray, one of the Corps of Invalids: the other is one of the "sleeping Sampsons of New-England." *Salem Gazette.*

From the Concord Gazette.

We do not pretend, and it was never pretended, that, by electing Mr. *Gilman* for Governor, we should ensure a return of peace, but we do maintain that by electing to office the friends of peace, we shew as we ought, our disapprobation of the war, and of the ruinous measures of those who have brought it upon us. New-Hampshire is but a part of the Union. Unlike Virginia she does not attempt to govern the whole. But it has become the indispensible right, and the most solemn duty of every individual to express his opinion, in a constitutional way, upon the great question of War or Peace. Ours is a government which receives its power and strength from the people. It dares not long oppose the voice of the nation. It has a right to hear that voice; and we doubt not that our rulers are now anxiously looking to this section of the country for an expression of popular sentiment upon this subject. Should we elect Mr. Plumer for our Governor, our national administration will consider us the friends of war, as satisfied with their measures; and so far as we can encourage them to prosecute hostilities, we shall do it by such an election. Should we, on the other hand, elect Mr. GILMAN who is known to be the friend of honorable peace,—opposed to the hasty declaration of war—and if possible still more opposed to the manner of prosecuting it,—we shall throw what weight we have in the scale of peace and do what is in our power to do, to deserve and enjoy its blessings.

The Postmaster General has appointed MICHAEL LEIB, Postmaster at Philadelphia.

SHIP NEWS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.—Arrived Privateer Fox, Capt. Hamby, via Salem, from a cruize. A brig, her prize, has arrived at Connecticut. A ship she took is said to have been recaptured by a French frigate and burnt.

Same day—Swedish ship Enlightened, Anderson, from Gottenburg, 73 days, with an assorted cargo of German goods. No news. Boarded three days ago by a British frigate.

MARRIED,

In this town, Dea. SHARES, of Milton, aged *sixty-two,* to Miss AMARAH EMERY, of this town, aged *forty-two,* after a tedious courtship of *three weeks.*

Old Cognac Brandy

OF a very superior quality, may be had at the Store of

E. Wentworth,

Market Street,

Together with a General Assortment of

Wines & Groceries,

Feb. 19, 1814. as usual.

BLANKETS.

JAMES RUNDLET *Has for Sale*

ELEVEN bales striped Duffil BLANKETS; 2 bales ioze ditto; and 3 cases blue NANKINS.

Feb. 19, 1814.

Slates & Pins.

A COMPLETE assortment of low priced SLATES, per dozen or single;

A few families PINS, Nos. 4, 4 1-2 and 5; for Sale, *low for cash,* at

TAPPAN & FOSTER'S BOOK-STORE,

Feb. 19. No. 2, Market-Street.

Farm to Let,

TO be leased at Public Auction on Saturday the 26th of March, at 12 o'clock, at *Brown's* Tavern (unless previously leased) for one year from April 1, 1814, the FARM now occupied by Mr. *David Marston,* the property of the late Mr. *Nathaniel Jackson,* deceased—said Farm contains about 60 acres of land, with a dwelling-house, barn, &c. It is within half a mile of the parade, it affords one of the most profitable situations for pasturing, teaming, &c. with a sufficient quantity of mowing and tillage land, and two small orchards.

For particulars inquire of

Feb. 19. JOHN MARCH.

Tappan & Foster

Have Received, No. 2, Market Street,

VOLUME 3d of the beautiful miniature Edition of Shakspeare, now publishing in Boston;

Nos. 6, 7 & 8 New Edinburgh Encyclopedia;

Laws of New-Hampshire—passed at the October Session, 1813;

Also, several additions to their *Circulating Library,* consisting of the latest and most celebrated Novels, Histories, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

DR. LYMAN SPALDING, having left his accounts in my office for collection, all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment. Otherwise suits will immediately be commenced.

Notes, payable on a reasonable time, in certain cases, will be received.

WILLIAM CLAGGETT,

Jan. 22, 1814. *by attorney.*

Druggist & Grocery Store,

No. 4, Pitch-pine-st.

Just received, and for sale,

ONE gross Essential SALT OF LEMON—The Salt which is in effect all that the juice used in the *Lemon,* separated from the pulp and grosser matter, leaving all the virtues of the juice for which the lemon is used. It forms the most *excellent punch,* and gives the true flavor of the finest Lemon to Jellies and Sauces. It forms also a *Lemonade* of the most salubrious kind, of many real virtues in sporting an invalid, and becomes cheaper than the Lemon can in general be had, being prepared for the season of the year when the Lemons are cheapest, and in the greatest perfection.

This Salt is likewise infinitely preferable to any other thing whatsoever, for immediately making all *Iron Moulds, Ink Spots, Red Wine,* and *Stains,* of every kind, out of Linen, Muslin, Lawn, Cambric, and Linen, without trouble and without doing the least injury to them. It also whitens them to admiration, if they are grown yellow, as in order them as beautiful as when quite new.

20 grose American & British INK POWDER, (black and red).

Dr. Rogers's Patent Vegetable PULMONIC DETERGENT, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, hoarseness, whooping-cough, approaching consumption, whooping-cough. *Also,*

His Pills and Bitters for the spotted fever, dysentaric fevers, strictures of the chest, difficult breathing, jaundice, &c. &c.

A general assortment of

Patent and other Medicines.

Also,

West-India Goods and Groceries.

Portsmouth, Feb. 19.

Last Chance for a Fortune.

FIRST drawn blank on Tuesday next in Plymouth Beach Lottery will be entitled to a prize of

5,000 *Dollars!*

A few warranted unbroken Tickets, Quarters and Eighths for sale in the Fortunate Lottery and Exchange Office of

G. W. TUCKERMAN,

Who has Tickets for sale in Vending on Monument Lottery which commences drawing the 1st of next month, highest prizes are

1	of	10,000 Dollars,
1	of	5,000 Dollars,
1	of	2,000 Dollars,
2	of	1,000 Dollars,
5	of	500 Dollars,
15	of	1,000 Dollars,
20	of	500 Dollars,
50	of	100 Dollars.

February 19th, 1814.

LAND.

FOR Sale 125 acres of LAND in Weare-town, known by the name of Searl's pearl, 100 rods from Smith's bridge (so called) on the westerly side of the road leading to Mount Vernon. On the south and west (being more than one half of this tract) is bounded by Winnepesaukee lake. About 25 acres is under improvement; the remainder is covered with oak and other hard wood growth. The quality of the land is considered by the best judges equal to any tract in the same quantity in that town. The situation is remarkably pleasant, having a fine prospect of the lake and surrounding mountains. Liberal credit will be given, if required. Apply to

WALTER COOPER.

Dover, Feb. 15, 1814.

NOTICE.

LEFT at the subscriber's Store at the time of the Fire in December last, a small REG supposed to contain Gun Powder; the owner is requested to pay for this advertisement and take it away immediately.

WILLIAM JONES.

February 19.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to present his administration account of the Estate of

NATHANIEL HILTON,

late of Portsmouth, in the county of Rockingham, deceased, at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Exeter, on the first Monday in March, 1814. THO'S. CHANDLER, *Executor.*

Portsmouth, Feb. 19, 1814.

More New Goods.

LEMUEL DRAPER

HAS just received and this day opening a great variety of

Fancy and Staple GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Navy blue broadcloths from 10 to 20 dols. pr yd.
Black do. 9 to 20,
Superfine double milled blue cassimere,
Do. black and drab do.
Blue, drab, and mixt Reslin cords,
Low priced blue broadcloths and cassimeres,
A great variety of unglazed London prints,
Colored and bleached Canton crapes, best quality,
Black and colored Italian crapes,
Linen diapers and table cloths,
Elegant fancy ribbons,
Shirred and fancy silk cord,
India black & white silk handkerchiefs,
Patch furnitures, dress plumes,
Green lustrings, dimities,
Very nice cambrick muslin,
Flag and handkannah handkerchiefs,
Red flannels. *A large supply of*
Very fine factory shirtings,
Rose blankets,
Dresh keepers and fearnoughts,
Sable, bear, and mock sable muffs & tippets,
Ladies and gentlemen's socks, &c. &c. &c.

January 8, 1814. tf

Spanish Cigarrs, Flour, & Bacon.

S. LARKIN,

MARKET-STREET,

HAS FOR SALE—just received,

20 boxes Havanna CIGARRS, of a superior quality;

20 bbls. Fresh Superfine FLOUR;

And a few Hams of very excellent BACON.

January 28.

American Manufactures.

LEMUEL DRAPER has just received and now opening very fine and low priced shirting cottons; 7-8 and 6-4 ginghams; 4-4 & 5-4 shirting checks, stripes and chambrays; fine & common bedticks; very fine & common sewing Cottons.

Likewise just received,

A VARIETY

English, French & India Goods,

which with his stock on hand, makes his assortment very good. *tf*

SALES AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY—10 o'clock,

At his store, Market-Street,

WILL be sold at *given away* an assortment of BOOKS, in the various branches of polite Literature—Catalogues of which will be ready at the sale.

Feb. 19. S. LARKIN, *Auct.*

THIS DAY—11 o'clock,

At No. 2, Merchants Row,

WILL be offered for sale by Public Vendue, sundry articles of Merchandize, among which will be the following—

A few pieces Cotton, Cotton and Linen Cloth, guns and toys, Bags, mens Shoes, Muskets and Fowling Pieces, a few dozen Spectacles, womens Gloves, coat and vest Buttons, Castile soap, a good Quadrant, a brass Compass, 1 piece of Stockinett, 8 silver Watches, 1 new Feather Bed with two Pillows, 1 rocking Chair, a portable Writing Desk, sundry articles of Furniture, a few Knife-makers Tools, a few Scale Beam, 2 Jack Screws, &c.

Also on approved paper—60 days,

3 hhds. Flour, 8 hhds. Molasses,
3 chests Souchong Tea, New-Buzards coffee,
2 hhds. N. E. Rum, 1 hhd. Cider Brandy,
Sixths of a Share in privateer schooner Fox, to be sold in quarters. WM. BOYD, *Auct.*

THIS DAY—half past 12 o'clock,

At the Auction Store, Market-St.

WILL positively be sold to the highest bidder, for CASH—

8 hhds. Muscovado SUGAR,
6 hhds sugar refined do.
2 hhds. RUM, 3 half pipes GIN,
30 kegs GUNPOWDER,
70 quintals Pollock FISH,

—ALSO—

5 chests Souchong TEA—Pimlico cargo,
1 pipe GIN, and 1 hhd. No. 6. BRANDY.

Feb. 19. S. LARKIN, *Auct.*

ON TUESDAY Next—11 o'clock,

SUNDRY articles of Merchandize, and Books, a few hhds. Molasses, chests Tea, Rum, &c.—particulars in bills.

Feb. 19. WM. BOYD, *Auct.*

WANTED,

A BOY as an apprentice to the Chaise making business.

Feb. 19. FRANCIS W. HARDY.

State of New-Hampshire.

In the House of Representatives, June 24, 1813.

RESOLVED, That the selectmen of the several towns and places in this State be, and they hereby are, directed to insert expressly in the warrant for calling the annual town meetings on the second Tuesday in March next, among other purposes of the meeting, this article, viz

"To take the sense of the qualified voters upon the subject of a revision of the Constitution; and make return thereof to the then next session of the General Court; and that a copy of this resolve be accordingly sent to the Selectmen of the several towns and places in this State; and that the Secretary cause this Resolve to be published in the several papers printed in the State as soon as may be.

Sent up for concurrence.

THO. W. THOMPSON, *Speaker.*

In Senate, the same day,

Read and concurred.

OLIVER PEABODY, *President.*

Approved June 24, 1813.

JOHN T. GILMAN, *Governor.*

A true Copy—Attest,

SAMUEL SPARHAWK, *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

THE subscribers take this method of apprising their mercantile friends in the United-states, that during the present unhappy differences between Great-Britain and America, they intend generally to abstain from all communication by letters with their former correspondents, from prudential motives applicable to such correspondents.

They beg leave, however, to inform all who may have balances of sales in their hands, that orders for the same, any time during the war, will be paid at sight, or promptly remitted according to directions.

The utmost attention will be paid to the orders of gentlemen in America, who may be Agents for spanish, swedish, or other neutral merchants, trading under the prince regent's proclamation, with the islands of Jamaica or Bermuda; and the safety of all such property committed to their charge may be depended on, provided nothing is attempted under the sanction of such proclamations, contrary to the local laws of the respective islands, or in violation of existing blockades.

Being agents for the principal incorporated insurance companies, from the capital of South-Carolina to Wiscasset, in the district of Maine, there are directions in each office, or merchants in every town in whom insurance may be had, should our correspondents wish to communicate with the house in Jamaica, or that branch of it in Bermuda, now established at the port of St. George, and conducted by the Junior partners, under the firm of Wm. BANKS, & Co.

ROBERTSON, BANKS, & Co.

N. B.—All letters by vessels, to and from Kingston, are opened by the American agent for prisoners of war, or sent to him after being opened by the commissary of prisoners in America. H. B. & Co.

October 9, 1813.

PATENT COLUMBIAN WASHER,

An assistant to the common method of washing.

THIS Scrub Machine, consisting of fluted Rollers, is so constructed, that when placed obliquely in the wash tub, and the cloths passed up and down on the rollers, (either without or both hands) washing is performed with ease, nicety and dispatch, and as appears by numerous certificates exhibited by the patentee, with very considerable saving of time, soap, firewood and injury to the clothes.—Upwards of 300 citizens of Philadelphia have certified that "the Columbian Washer when put into our hands appeared trifling and insignificant, but upon our thoughtful acquiring its use, we find that it far exceeds any thing of the kind which has ever come to our knowledge."

The machine with patent right for one family is only two dollars, together with the privilege of using it and family, as many machines upon this principle as they may choose.—Any family may receive Machines on loan gratis, or purchase the right and Machine before or after trial or not as they please, at either of the following places, viz

WILLIAM WALKER, *Merchant, No. 8, South-Second-St. Philadelphia.*

JOHN WHEELER, *At the Post-Office, Dover.*

TIMOTHY GEDLEY, *At Exeter*

July 20, 1813. *tf*

POETRY.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Two rich wondrous Millers, whose names were BONE *and* SKIN, *lived near the city of Milan in Italy, and in a time of great distress for the necessaries of life, had monopolized all the bread corn in the country round about that city, and refused to grind and sell to the suffering people any portion of it, unless at such a price as was absolutely ruinous to the poor, and extremely oppressive even to the middling classes.—The people bore it for some time; at last, seeing no relief, they put up the following placard at the corners of all the streets:—*

THE CRUEL MILLERS.

BONE and SKIN,
Two Millers thin,
To starve the town they swear it;
But be it known
To *Skin* and *Bone*,
That FLESH and BLOOD won't bear it.

This had the desired effect; for tho' they had no bowels of compassion for the sufferings of others, (not being in the habit of consulting with flesh *and* blood*), yet they had some sense of* fear *for themselves.*

A NEW SONG.

FLESH AND BLOOD *vs.* BONE AND SKIN.
(Tune—Come let us prepare,)

1.

Here is old *Bone-and-skin*,
With artifice mean,
To humble the State now is trying;
But we'll let him know,
He can't cheat us so,
Nor dupes of us make by his lying.

2.

With ambition so high
He means to get nigh
The basket of loaves and of fishes;
But we'll shew the apostate,
That he shall, at no rate,
Obtain the *sole end of his wishes.*

3.

Should he ever contrive,
By his lies to arrive,
At the station of honor and merit;
We shall find it too late,
To lament and to prate,
About rights that we ought to inherit.

4.

For old *Skin-and-bone*
With heart like a stone,
(To our sufferings never alive)
Would send us to fight
About *foreigners right*,
Should the cursed CONSCRIPTION arrive!

5.

So pray *Skin-and-bone*,
Do let us alone,
We shall ne'er learn of you what is right;
To our *Liberties* true,
We know what is due,
And for what it is proper to *fight!*
FLESH AND BLOOD.

[The following effusion of wit is from that excellent paper the Salem Gazette.]

WANTED—A *Republican* Candidate for the office of GOVERNOR of Massachusetts. He must have a good speed and bottom, so as to run better than J. B. VARNUM. He must be able to *stand fire* better than Mr. GERRY, who was afraid of being burned in his bed.[1] He must believe that the nation was "never more prosperous,"[2] and that we can like "two to their one."[3] He must not purloin from the Treasury more than 27,673 dolls. 27 cts. the same sum which the People lost by SKINNER and his bundsmen. He must not elope to Canada, like BIDWELL; or commit forgery, like GANNET. He must prefer "Trusty Gods"[4] to the "Bulwark of our Religion," and even a suit of homespun with "blue stockings" to a suit of St. James's gaiety. He must *believe* in BONAPARTE's bulletins, and swear the Berlin and Milan Decrees are repealed over and over again. He must glorify our successes by land as well as sea; and magnify our resources, such as Nova-Scotia Coal: and Mountain Salt, and Military Glory, &c. &c.

Apply to the Republican Committee at the Receiving Rendezvous, Exchange Coffee House, who will pay the bounty to any able bodied patriot who will pass muster, and give security for undergoing the campaign.

A writer in a late N. H. Gazette among other things says:—

"They (the federalists) *now* say that Great Britain will not condescend to treat with the present administration, that she will never relinquish her "right" to impress American seamen."

This is a downright falsehood. The federalists do not *now* say, nor did they ever say, that Great Britain will not relinquish her *right* to impress American citizens. In the first place they have always denied, she had any *such right*: in the next place, she does not even pretend to have a right *to impress American citizens.* She claims *her own subjects*, and the federalists say she is welcome to them—they want nothing of them. They say we have plenty of true native Americans to make seamen, and want no aid to protect English, Scotch and Irish sailors to the injury of our own native stock of hardy tars.

In this short extract we see admirably established combined for the vain design of deceiving the weak and credulous.

Knives & Forks, cheap.

B. BRIERLEY

HAS just opened a pack of KNIVES & FORKS of assorted qualities (some with Desserts and Carvers to match) which he will sell much below the present usual prices.

ON HAND,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
English, India & French Goods.
Feb. 12.

Knives and Forks.

Wm. JONES, Jr.
OFFERS FOR SALE
600 sets of Knives and Forks, assorted qualities, with Carvers and Desserts to match. Feb. 12.

Navy Coat and Vest Buttons,

OF a superior quality, plain gilt and plated do.:
Superfine White Canimere:
Navy Blue Broadcloths;
Black and White Vestings, &c. &c. &c.
A Number Manufactured
CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED
Paterns from Boston.

WILLIAM GARLAND
Has To Sale, *No. 10, Merchants Row,*
40 chests & boxes Souchong TEA;
Bohea do.;
10 pipes best GIN;
8 bags Upland COTTON;
4 hogsheads COFFEE;
10 hogsheads N. E. RUM;
3 do. MOLASSES;
BRANDY per pipe;
100 bbls. MACKEREL. Feb. 5.

NATHAN B. FOLSOM
OFFERS FOR SALE,
100 quintals Pollock FISH;
7 hogsheads RUM;
20 chests Souchong & Hyson TEA;
36 bags COFFEE;
56 casks CUT NAILS;
YARN, with his usual assorment of
Teas, Wines, Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Paints, &c.
as usual, wholesale and retail, very low.
February 5.

Thomas P. Drown

HAS the satisfaction of informing the public that he is selling
W. INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES,
in a temporary building on his former stand, in Buck-street, of which he should be happy in supplying his customers, and informs them that he shall endeavour to procure such articles as they formerly bought of him, which were destroyed by the late fire, and would also inform that he carries on his
Gold & Silver Smiths Business,
as usual, under the same roof, where he has those Goods and Ornaments, generally for sale in a Jeweller's Shop. February 5.

FIVE hhds. 2d and 3d proof W. I. RUM, warranted pure as imported and of good quality;
5 hhds. best Providence particular, very excellent quality and proof;
10 hhds. first quality N. E.
15 bbls. GIN, good quality;
2 bbls. Snake Root Cordial;
2 bbls. Annis Cordial;
2 bbls. high 4th proof real Coniac BRANDY;
1 bbl. best Cyder BRANDY;
15 bbls. WHISKEY, good quality.
Any of the above will be sold in a quantity small as 20 gallons, at reduced prices for cash or approved credit, and each warranted of as good quality and as low as can be purchased in town—for sale at the Store of J. MELCHER in Congress-street. Feb. 5.

Pressed Bricks.

80 or 90,000 best Danvers pressed BRICKS—a sample of which may be seen at *Shepherd J. Frost's House*, for sale by
SHEPHERD J. FROST,
WILLIAM PALMER.
Portsmouth, Jan. 15.

Bricks for Sale.

300,000 of good BRICKS for Sale.
Apply to EDWARD CUTTS.
Portsmouth, Feb. 5.

For Sale,

125,000 of BRICKS near New-Market-landing, by
JOSEPH FURNALD,
HALL J. JENNESS.
New-Market, Feb. 5.

Bibles.

THE subscribers have for Sale, a Quantity of BIBLES, of the late edition of W. B. ALLEN & Co. printed with new and good type, which they will sell at 75 cents by retail, 66 2-3 cents by the dozen, 62 1-2 by the hundred.—*Bible Societies* will be furnished for distribution at the reduced price of 60 cents. Booksellers and others can be supplied at the above price for three months from this date at the shortest notice.
PERLEY TENNEY,
JOHN PEARSON.
Newburyport, Jan. 22, 1814. 6w

FOR SALE,

A LARGE and very convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, Stable and Wood House, with a good Garden, situated in Joshua Street, now occupied by Mr. *S. Lord.*—For particulars apply to Messrs.
Portsmouth, Feb. 5. *N. A. & J. HAVEN.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby informs the citizens of Portsmouth, that he has a Draft on *Col. James Stevens*, of the town of Snow-Hill, in the county of Worcester, in the state of Maryland, for the sum of 500 Dollars, to dispose of. Payment of which will be postponed, until the said Bill is duly honored.
JOSEPH SEAWARD.
Portsmouth, Feb. 5.

Wanted,

BOARD and Lodging for a small family in some reputable farmer's house, within 8 or 10 miles of Portsmouth. A sitting room and two bed-chambers will be required.—Inquire at the office of the Oracle. Feb. 5.

WANTED,

A BOY, as an apprentice to the Tailoring business.
Feb. 5. CHARLES HARDY.

Lost,
At the late Fire,

FIFTH vol. Mavor's Collection of British Tourists; Cary's Pocket Atlas; Holy Bible, 12mo, in red morocco; Rush's Introductory Lectures; Swediam on Venereal.

The loser requests the person who has them in his possession to leave them at this office.
Feb. 5.

NOTICE.

AN adjourned meeting of the *Rockingham Sacred Music Society* will be holden at the Court House in Exeter on Tuesday, March 1st, 1814.
Feb. 11. HOSEA HILDRETH, *Secty.*

To be Let,

THAT very convenient HOUSE, STABLE and FARM, now occupied by Mr. *Samuel Fox*, as a *Stage House*, situated on the main road from Portland to Dover and Portsmouth, about one mile from Berwick-landing. The land is under good improvement, and contains about ninety five acres, with a good bearing Orchard.

Possession may be had the first week in April. For further particulars inquire of
RICHARD HART,
Feb. 5, 1814. *Portsmouth.*

To be Let,

A TWO-story Dwelling-House, with Barn and Wood House, situated near the south meeting-house.
Inquire of the occupant.
JOHN SHACKFORD.
Portsmouth, Feb. 5.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE person who received from Mr. *Lord*, or Mr. *Sylvester Melcher*, on the Evening of the late fire, a parcel of Books, containing HALLET'S NOTES, 3 vols. 8vo. (navy source book, bearing the name and coat of arms of a gentleman in England), Newton on the Prophecies, printed at Berwick-upon-Tweed; together with some other valuable Books, is earnestly requested to return the same to said *Lord*, or to the owners
GEORGE FORRESTER.

G. F. offers a reward of 5 Dollars to any person who shall give satisfactory information concerning *Hallet's Notes.*
Portsmouth, Feb. 5.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber intends to present his administration account of the estate of
RICHARD DOLLY,
late of Portsmouth, in the county of Rockingham, deceased, at a Court of Probate, in Portsmouth, on the third Wednesday of February current. JOHN OVENDEN.
Portsmouth, Feb. 5, 1814.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of
ELLIS ASPINALL,
late of Portsmouth, in the county of Rockingham, Husbandman, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs: All persons indebted to said estate, and all persons who have claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them for settlement on the 14th and 15th inst. at his late dwelling house in Portsmouth, to the subscriber who will attend on each day from 1 to 5 o'clock, P.M.
ABRA ASPINALL,
Administratrix,
By her Attorney, JACOB WENTWORTH.
February 5.

Toll Gatherer Wanted.

PROPOSALS in writing will be received by the subscriber until the 1st of March next, for Collecting the Toll of Piscataqua Bridge for one year to commence from the 15th of March. The Toll-House, with a garden, lean-room for a cow, and appurtenances, will conveniently accommodate a small family. None need apply but such as can produce unquestionable recommendation and security.
PEYTON R. FREEMAN,
Treasurer & Clerk of the Proprs.
Portsmouth, Feb. 5, 1814.

Dr. Pierrepont

HAS taken a Room in the Brick Building of J. PIERCE, Esq. over the Store of Mr. J. CLARK. Feb. 12.

New-Hampshire Turnpike.

THE Directors of the N. Hampshire Turnpike Road having voted to farm out for one year from the 1st day of April next, all the Toll that may be collected at the several Gates on said Road:—any persons desirous of purchasing either of said Gates, will please to look and their Proposals on or before the 10th day of March next, when the directors will meet and determine on the applications. Bonds with approved securities will be required from the purchasers, that they may stay over to the treasurer of the proprietors, the amount of their several purchases, and that they comply with the rules and regulations established by the directors.—The proposals as above may be sent to Capt. *Joseph Richardson* of Durham, or to the subscriber, who will give every information.
JOSEPH AKERMAN, Jun.
Portsmouth, Feb. 1st, 1814. *Treasurer.*

HEAD-ACHE SNUFF.

IT is a serious and solemn truth that some remarkable instances of relief have occurred, by the use of this fragrant and grateful sternutatory in dizziness, headache, hypochondria, &c. &c. should the immediate desire it the consequence of imagination, be it so; it is needless to cavil about the cause, when the desired effect is produced. The community by frequent disappointments and impositions are cautious in their belief, but truth is omnipotent, and public confidence, though slow, is sure.

Among the virtues of this snuff are its great *antipathetical qualities*: any person in the least acquainted with the Materia Medica would readily acknowledge the fact; the use of it therefore is indispensable for all those who watch with or visit the sick. As a proof of the merits of this article the proprietor is in possession of the voluntary and unsolicited certificate of Doctor *Benjamin Waterhouse*, the "Jenner of America," which accompany each bottle.

Price 50 cents, or 5 dollars per dozen.
Liberal Terms to Wholesale Customers.
Purchasers will be refunded the principal and interest of any number they may have on hand and see fit to return in one year from the sale.
For Sale in Portsmouth, N. H. by
NATHANIEL S. PEIRCE.

Just received at the Drug and Medicine Store Market-street, Portsmouth,
Where also may be obtained the celebrated
NEW-ENGLAND EYE-SALVE,
so remarkable for the cures it has effected.
—ALSO—
A general assortment
MEDICINE, fresh and good.
Portsmouth, Nov. 6.

Fine Penknives.

A FEW dozens fine Penknives,
Just received by
TAPPAN & FOSTER.
Feb. 5. No. 2, Market Street.

MARSHAL'S NOTICE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
District of New-Hampshire, ss. }

PURSUANT to a warrant from the Honble. JOHN SAMUEL SHERBURNE, Esquire, Judge of the *District Court* for said District:—

Notice is hereby given, that a Libel by HOLTEN J. BRYON, Esq. commander of the private armed brig called the *Grand Turk*, of Salem, in the District of Massachusetts, in behalf of himself the owners, officers and crew of the said brig and all others whom it may concern, hath been filed before the said Judge by WILLIAM CRAGGETT, Esq. Proctor for the said Libellant, against a certain schooner called the REBECCA, of the burthen of about one hundred and twenty-five tons whereof Caleb Walker was late master, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the arms, stores, goods, wares and merchandizes aforesaid, having been captured by the said Libel, on the high seas, by virtue of a commission or letter of marque and general reprisal from the President of the United States, under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the subjects thereof, were, as is alleged by the said libellant, at the time of the aforesaid capture thereof, belonging to the government of the same United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or a subject or subjects thereof, and as such or otherwise, liable to confiscation and condemnation.

And trial will be had on said libel at a special District Court, to be holden at the Court House in Portsmouth, in said district, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of February next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon—that any person claiming property may appear and shew cause why the same ought not to be condemned.

Given under my hand at said Portsmouth, this 31st day of January, A. D. 1814.
ELIAS LIBBEY,
Feb. 5. *Deputy Marshal.*

Marshal's Notice.

United States of America,
District of New-hampshire. }

PURSUANT to a warrant from the Hon. JOHN SAMUEL SHERBURNE, Esq. Judge of the District Court for said District:—Notice is hereby given that an Information hath been filed before said Judge by Daniel Humphreys, Esq. Attorney of the United States, for the District aforesaid, against a certain vessel or schooner of the United States, of about 23 tons burthen, called the Chilcott, or Chilcot; —— *Pulsifer* was late master, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, and also the cargo on board said schooner, consisting of Goods and Merchandize, marked and numbered as follows:—viz.

W.	No. 5,	1 truss Calico;
P.I.	No. 1,	1 do. printed Cambrick;
B.	No. 3,	1 do. Calico;
B.	No. —,	1 do. do.
P.I.	No. 4,	1 do. printed Cambrick;
B.	No. 9,	1 bale Cotton;
W.	No. 4,	1 truss Calico;
B	No. 16,	1 do. printed Cambrick;
	1	do. Calico;
B.	No. 11,	1 truss printed Cambrick;
B.	No. 15,	1 do. do. do.
P.I.	No. 3,	1 do. do. do.
B.	No. 13,	1 bale Shawls, &c.
B.B.	No. 17,	1 case Cambrick;
P.I.	No. 2,	1 truss printed Cambrick;
B.	No. 3,	1 do. Calico;
B.	No. 8,	1 do. do.
B.	No. 5,	1 do. do.
B.	No. 1,	1 do. do.
B.	No. 6,	1 do. do.
B.	No. 9,	1 do. do.
B.	No. 7,	1 do. do.
B.	No. 10,	1 bale Cottons;
B.	No. 11,	1 do. do.
B.	No. 12,	1 do. do.

Said vessel and cargo having been seized within the port and district of Portsmouth in said New-hampshire district for a breach and violation of the laws of the United States.

And trial will be had on the aforegoing information at a special District Court to be holden at the Court House in said Portsmouth, in said New-hampshire District, on Tuesday the 22d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at which all persons interested will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Dated at Portsmouth, this twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1814.
ELIAS LIBBEY, *Deputy Marshal.*
Jan. 29.

To the Industrious & Enterprising.

THE subscribers, being separate owners of a considerable number of *House Lots*, in different parts of the village of Athens, in the state of New-York, would be willing to sell a sufficient number to accommodate 50 or 100 merchants and artizans in eligible situations for business. The price will be 50 per cent. lower than the same are generally sold to individuals; the lots to be improved within a reasonable time.

This village is situated on the Hudson River, opposite the city of Hudson, and is generally allowed to be the best situation on the river for a great commercial town; being at the head of ship navigation, and having a pond, safe and extensive harbour. The materials for building are abundant and cheap. The water is good and the situation pleasant and healthy. It communicates easily with the great western country, and the immense produce which will naturally be brought to it will ensure its growth. The compact part of the village contains about 1000 inhabitants. For particulars *see* "Spafford's Gazetteer of the state of New-York."

Like other places on the Hudson river, it is less influenced by political events than almost any other part of the United States.

Liberal credit will be given it desired.
Athens, Dec. 31, 1813.
ABRAHAM VAN BUSKIRK, jun.
SIMEON NEWTON DEXTER,
TIMOTHY BRONKER,
ISAAC NORTHROP,
WILLIAM FRASER,
SAMUEL HAMILTON,
WILLIAM BYRNS.
Jan. 22. (6m)

TO CLOTHIERS.

NEW patent SHEARING MACHINE on a new and improved plan, that will shear 500 yards cloth daily, with the assistance of a boy 10 years old, may be had at
MARSHALL & MARCH'S,
agents for the patentee, where one now in operation may be seen.

Where also is a complete assortment of Clothiers and Hatters DYE STUFFS, TOOLS, &c. may be had on liberal credit. Jan. 22.

STATE LAW.

State of New-Hampshire.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

An Act to divide the Senatorial Districts for the choice of Senators.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That the State be divided into the following Districts, numbered from one to twelve, each of which shall have the right of choosing one Senator for said State annually, pursuant to the Constitution.

District No. 1—To contain Portsmouth, Durham, Greenland, Lee, Northampton, Newcastle, Newington, Newmarket, Epping and Stratham.

Of every Thousand dollars of public taxes, the proportion to be paid by the towns in District No. 1, is 81 dolls. 20 cents.

District No. 2—To contain Exeter, Brentwood, Candia, Deerfield, East-Kingston, Epping, Hawke, Hampstead, Hampton, Hampton-Falls, Kingston, Kensing on, Newtown, Nottingham, Poplin, Raymond, Seabrook, and Southampton.

Proportion of District No. 2, 93 dolls. 60 cents.

District No. 3—To contain Londonderry, Allenstown, Atkinson, Bedford, Bow, Chester, Dunbarton, Dunstable, Goffstown, Litchfield, Manchester, Merrimack, Nottingham-West, Pelham, Plaistow, Salem, and Windham.

Proportion of District No. 3, 95 dolls. 4 cents.

District No. 4—To contain Concord, Andover, Boscawen, Canterberry, Chichester, Epsom, London, Northfield, Northumberland, Pembroke, Pittsfield, and Salisbury.

Proportion of District No. 4, 82 dolls. 44 cents.

District No. 5—To contain Dover, Barrington, Alton, Barnstead, Brookfield, Effingham, Farmington, Madbury, Middleton, Milton, New-Durham, Rochester, Somersworth, Wakefield, and Wolfsborough

Proportion of District No. 5, 85 dolls. 96 cents.

District No. 6—To contain Gilmanton, Burton, Center-Harbor, Conway, Eaton, Gilford, Meredith, Moultonborough, New-Hampton, Ossipee, Ossipee-Gore, Sandbornton, Sandwich, Tamworth, and Tuftonborough.

Proportion of District No. 6, 84 dolls. 28 cents.

District No. 7—To contain Amherst, Brookline, Francestown, Greenfield, Hollis, Lyndeborough, Mason, Milford, Mount-Vernon, New-Boston, New-Ipswich, Peterborough, Sharon, Society-Land, Temple, Weare, and Wilton.

Proportion of District No. 7, 81 dolls. 85 cents.

District No. 8—To contain Hopkinton, Antrim, Bradford, Deering, Fishersfield, Hancock, Henniker, Hillsborough, Kraeseer, New-London, Packersfield, Sutton, Stoddard, Warner, Washington, Wilmot, and Windsor.

Proportion of District No. 8, 82 dolls. 7 cents.

District No. 9—To contain Keene, Chesterfield, Dublin, Fitzwilliam, Hinsdale, Jaffrey, Marlborough, Rindge, Richmond, Roxbury, Sullivan, Surry, Swanzey, Westmoreland, and Winchester.

Proportion of District No. 9, 83 dolls. 26 cents.

District No. 10—To contain Charlestown, Acworth, Alstead, Claremont, Croyden, Cornish, Goshen, Langdon, Lempster, Marlow, Newport, Springfield, Unity, Walpole, and Wendell.

Proportion of District No. 10, 82 dolls. 51 cents.

District No. 11—To contain Hanover, Alexandria, Bridgewater, Canaan, Cornish, Danbury, Dame's-Gore, Dorchester, Enfield, Grafton, Lebanon, Lime, New-Grantham, New-Chester, Orange, Orford, Plainfield, and Wentworth.

Proportion of District No. 11, 82 dolls. 27 cents.

District No. 12—To contain the County of Coos and all the towns in the County of Grafton, that are not included in some of the before mentioned Districts.

Proportion of District No. 12, 84 dolls. 17 cents.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

In the House of Representatives, June 19, 1813.

The foregoing Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

Sent up for concurrence.
THO W. THOMPSON, *Speaker.*

In Senate, June 21, 1813.

This Bill having been read a third time was enacted.
OLIVER PEABODY, *President.*

Approved, June 22d, 1813.
JOHN T. GILMAN, *Governor.*

A true Copy, Attest,
S. SPARHAWK, *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

DR. LYMAN SPALDING, having left his accounts in my office for collection, all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment. Otherwise suits will unavoidably be commenced.
WILLIAM CLAGGETT,
Jan. 29, 1814. *his attorney.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands against the Town of Portsmouth (which are necessary to be examined by the board *at Firewards*) to exhibit their accounts to the Secretary of said board, at his store opposite the *fish market*, on or before the 22d inst. or exhibit them to the Board of Firewards, at Union Hall, on *Tuesday Evening* the 22d inst. Per Order,
JOHN BOWLES,
Portsmouth, Feb. 12, 1814. *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

ALL accounts, for allowance by the board of Selectmen, must be exhibited on or before Thursday the 3d day of March next: Those presented after that date, cannot be acted on during the current year.

The uncommon pressure of business renders this arrangement peculiarly necessary; and it is hoped all persons concerned will conform thereto.
By order of the Selectmen,
JOHN F. PARROTT,
Feb. 12. *Chairman.*

Lent and Lost,

THE First Volume of "*Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.*" The possessor of the volume will oblige the owner, who-se name is written in it by returning it to him, or leaving at with the printer hereof. Feb. 12.

A Good Lottery.

THE Washington Monument Lottery begins to draw very soon.
40,000 Dollars
may be obtained by owning a Ticket, and the satisfaction of contributing to a good purpose is certain. Tickets and parts for sale by
TAPPAN & FOSTER.